

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1882.

Liberal State Ticket

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1882, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

the more money they have to spend, the more good they do them. Chicago, the capital of agricultural America, is rapidly becoming one of the largest manufacturing cities in the Union.

Read this, American mechanics and farmers, and then say whether Mr. Vance's Bourbon Free Trade views are to your interest. This paper is a full answer to the "monopoly" argument of the Free Traders—this shows who in England got rich and who poor by Free Trade.

W. J. BEST.

We had the pleasure of meeting Col. W. J. Best in Washington a few days ago. Washington is the headquarters of the railroad that Mr. Best has lately purchased, leading towards Cincinnati, Ohio, which is being shovved rapidly.

Mr. Best is a man of great energy and will be a sad day for North Carolina to lose him, which we are glad to say is not likely. Mr. B. informs us he will be able, not only to pay his lease money, but will shove the Midland road to Salisbury. It is the duty of every North Carolinian to stand by him in this undertaking. He should be encouraged and no obstacle should be thrown in the way. We believe he has the support of the good people of the State already, and should he succeed he will be one of the most popular men in the State, and succeed we believe he will.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C.

Mr. Editor: About a month ago, you stated in the Post, that you had been informed that it was my intention to co-operate with the Liberal party in North Carolina, and aid in the election of the candidates selected by that party.

This statement has caused many of my friends in this county to interview me for the purpose of learning my political status; and to all who have enquired, I have plainly and definitely replied, and I believe that I am fully understood by those who have felt sufficient interest in the matter, to converse with me about it.

But as I have very many friends in Bladen who have not had an opportunity of talking with me, and inasmuch as I have heard that I have been misrepresented to some of them, and as there is nothing which I desire to conceal, I propose to make this statement for their information.

In this county there has been, for many years, two forces in the Democratic party, who have contended with each for the right to govern.

One of these forces mustered under its banner the Bourbon aristocracy and machine politicians and though numerically weaker, have succeeded by the use of improper means, in defeating the other force, which was composed of the PEOPLE, who believed that the principles of common honesty and fair dealing practiced in other business transactions ought to remain in political matters. I have been with the latter class, and I have often seen that the will of the people was defeated, candidates not of their choice were selected, and by fair minded men, I have dared to do what I conceived to be right. I have refused in common with some of the best people of my county to support them. And for these acts of treason (?) against the Bourbon Democracy, they have solemnly declared that we should be denied the right to participate in Democratic councils, but demand that we yield obedience to the command of the Bosses. Protection and allegiance are reciprocal terms. When the protection is withdrawn the obligation to be loyal is canceled.

Without one particle of regret I sever my connection with the Bourbon Democracy. To remain longer in their ranks would be foolish, and without daily exhibition of violations of the received teachings of Democratic principles, would be humiliating to me.

I do not desire to belong to a party who refuse to tolerate freedom of thought, the right to entertain and express an opinion, and sacrifice personal gain, to the command of the bosses. Protection and allegiance are reciprocal terms. When the protection is withdrawn the obligation to be loyal is canceled.

Without one particle of regret I sever my connection with the Bourbon Democracy. To remain longer in their ranks would be foolish, and without daily exhibition of violations of the received teachings of Democratic principles, would be humiliating to me.

My self-respect demands that we are to be right. I have refused in common with some of the best people of my county to support them. And for these acts of treason (?) against the Bourbon Democracy, they have solemnly declared that we should be denied the right to participate in Democratic councils, but demand that we yield obedience to the command of the Bosses. Protection and allegiance are reciprocal terms. When the protection is withdrawn the obligation to be loyal is canceled.

White men of the Cape Fear District, do not be intimidated by the threats of certain Bourbons; they cannot do without your labor, and if one man discharges an employee for exercising his right, another man will employ him. I will say to their credit, that it is only a few that want to go so far, and they generally are dissatisfied played out Bourbons hanging on with a dead grip; drowning men catch at straws. The Bourbons see defeat, breaking down and staring them in the face. There is today in North Carolina thousands of men who have heretofore acted and voted with the Democratic party, who will vote with the Liberal in the coming election; many of them are men who are not politicians, but they have the nerve and determination to vote as they choose; "the winds are full of them."

I call the attention of the laboring white men to the fact that they never had a fair chance in Democratic conventions. You were kept back and hardly allowed to express your views. Who are the men that are now applying the party lash and are running the machine in the Bourbon party? They are the same ones that have bolted from their own party at times, and many of them openly stated that they would not vote for Fowle if nominated for Governor; we know their names, Fowle would have been a Governor for the people, and not the tool of a few aristocrats. They made the same mistake again, and when carried out too high over the Congressional line, caused the split in the Third Congressional District, and the reason why Mr. T. M. Cooley was nominated for Governor. When the people of the South are asked for their reasons for this, Major Cooley will probably reply to any of his opponents back-to-back, positively at all times, this, further, he is seconded to high above them all that they were

the stock arguments of big business, the natural antagonism between producers and consumers, between employers and employed, &c., have been disproved by the rate and reality of the American progress.

"I can hardly allow myself to believe," said Lord Derby, "that America will long maintain at the public expense a privileged class of manufacturers and producers." But the American people laugh at this; they know that every prosperous manufacturer means a hundred or two of prosperous workmen, and that every ruined manufacturer, one or two hundred ruined workmen; that if the employer is losing money the employee cannot be making it. More than this, they understand that manufacturing and agricultural industries are inseparably bound up together, that prosperous manufacturers mean prosperous agriculture, and vice versa; that each consumes what the other produces; that each is the best customer to the other.

"How long," re-echoes the Orbis Club, "will the farmers of America allow protection to add to the cost of what they consume?" "So long as protection adds to the value of what they produce" is the reply.

The working-class workers demand that the protected manufacturers, instead of being their masters, are their best customers; they are robbing them of their region by every means in their power; the manufacturers [they are

Editor Post:

Every advocate of freedom and political rights must feel encouraged at the bright prospect of success of the Liberal movement, and nothing more plainly shows it than the backing down of many Bourbon papers from their first plan of fighting us; for awhile their papers teemed with articles claiming that the Liberal movement was dying out, they abuse every Democrat who had joined the new party, and Capt. Coke went so far as to declare that he would not recognize the Liberal Committee. What a wonderful man he is, he missed his mark that time, and his action in that matter gained us at least one thousand votes in this state. Capt. Coke never intended to have a joint canvass between Bennett and Dockery if he could prevent it; and his communication to Dr. Mott was a silly one, as he well knew that Dr. Mott would treat it as he did. Did Capt. Coke think that he could make any capital out of Dr. Mott? Vance tackled him and come out at the little end of the horn. What else could Capt. Coke expect after a man with the ability of Vance failed. Now the Bourbon papers are coaxing and persuading the wayward ones—as they call them—to return to the fold; go ahead, gentlemen, your soft talk will have about as much effect on the Liberals as one of Col. Wharton Green's speeches would have on an audience. The people are determined to have a voice in this campaign. Heretofore they have quietly obeyed the party mandates, but now they will assert their right to vote as they please.

The Democratic Bourbon party are making every effort to win that is in their power, and while we can beat them, it is our duty to work as if one vote was absolutely necessary to succeed. Urge upon the people to organize, and see that every Republican and Liberal vote.

There are several reasons why William P. Canaday should be elected to the next Congress. He has been the most earnest advocate of the rights of the poor man—white and black—he is in earnest co-operation with the Liberal movement and was the first man to advocate that popular measure, Free River. He is sound on the Tariff question, and if elected will do his District great service. His opponent, Col. Green, of Cumberland and Warren, is a new man in the District and knows nothing of the wants of our District, and although a gentleman he has not the ability that a man should have to serve as Congressman.

It seems as if the Democrats have taken charge of what few discredited Republicans there is in the state, and are speaking of them as honest upright Republicans, when only a few weeks ago, there were fascists according to their ideas. The *New Observer* and one or two other papers have assumed a guardianship over them. One day they tickle one man, next day another, but they are wasting their ammunition as they will find out on election day to their cost.

One of the smallest yet bits of humbuggy that has ever made its appearance is Capt. Coke's hand book of North Carolina Politics, a silly rehash of *New* and *Observer* items, and its account of the Liberal convention team with inaccuracies; it appears as though it was done by a school boy rather than of a licensed lawyer; it classes with a sham (though not intended) at Judge Rufus in its remarks about disorganizers.

Mr. Editor, see that the Commissioners of New Hanover county provide a sufficient number of boxes in the city of Wilmington to enable the voters to deposit their ballot in them. One thousand and voters deprived of the right to vote at last election of their right to vote if they fail to make proper arrangements apply to the U. S. Post Office and let us make our minds is a fair deal and let us make our minds to have it; the courts will enforce it if the Bourbons refuse. When the protection is withdrawn the obligation to be loyal is canceled.

Without one particle of regret I sever my connection with the Bourbon Democracy. To remain longer in their ranks would be foolish, and without daily exhibition of violations of the received teachings of Democratic principles, would be humiliating to me.

I call the attention of the laboring white men to the fact that they never had a fair chance in Democratic conventions. You were kept back and hardly allowed to express your views. Who are the men that are now applying the party lash and are running the machine in the Bourbon party?

They are the same ones that have bolted from their own party at times, and many of them openly stated that they would not vote for Fowle if nominated for Governor; we know their names, Fowle would have been a Governor for the people, and not the tool of a few aristocrats.

They made the same mistake again, and when carried out too high over the Congressional line, caused the split in the Third Congressional District, and the reason why Mr. T. M. Cooley was nominated for Governor.

When the people of the South are asked for their reasons for this, Major Cooley will probably reply to any of his opponents back-to-back, positively at all times, this, further, he is seconded to high above them all that they were

knew that he could not be made subservient to their tricks and wishes. Such man as denounces Fowle and Steedman are now running the Bourbon party, and have the impudence to demand a full and hearty support of the Bourbon ticket. I will admit they had the right to vote as they pleased to do, but no right to abuse others for doing what they did. The Cape Fear District has thousands of such voters and it is impudence on their part to demand such support.

In the gubernatorial election last election 900 Democrats failed to support one of the candidates nominated in their convention. In several town elections hundreds have bolted.

Men who live in the Cape Fear river section should vote the Liberal ticket. You enjoy free river instead of grinding tolls, you will be allowed to vote for magistrates, commissioners and school commissioners if the Liberal ticket succeeds. Then up and at them and never tire of your good work until sun down on election day.

Your votes shall be counted men with proper authority will see公平;

that is all we want; that we will have.

CAFE FRAN

GREENSBORO, Aug. 21, 1882.

Dear Post:

Friday the 18th inst., was a perfect field day among the Republicans of Greensboro. Pursuant to a previous notice, the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity met at the court house at 11:30 A. M., to listen to Hon. O. H. Dockery and other distinguished Republican orators on the vital political issues of the day. The house was well-filled by Republicans, Liberals and Democrats. W. S. Ball, Esq., opened the meeting by reading a speech tendered to the Rev. J. C. Price in honor of his return from abroad after an eleven months absence. It was the first reception given him in any city in his native state since he returned. The reception took place in St. Matthew's M. E. church (united), which was tastefully decorated and just over the pulpit were the words, "Welcome, J. C. Price."

At this place Mr. Price enjoyed the friendship of quite a host of friends, white and colored, no less warily attached to him than in other parts of the state—and they were out in the evening in full force to do him the honor due to such an occasion.

The address of welcome was delivered by C. H. Moore. That is a fine a speech as ever I heard, and acknowledged his gratitude for the honor shown him, and would assure them that he keenly appreciated it. He then for an hour related and interested his attentive audience with choice bits of his travels abroad, so that when he had kept on with the narration of men, things, places and incidents that he observed and experienced in England, Scotland and Ireland was the most interesting, instructive and humorous that we have heard from any one. In his talk there was no effort at oratorical display, but it was conducted in a pleasant, parlor-conversation style. Before closing he promised that during the year he would return again and give us a lecture on Paris, Scotland or Ireland. After the literary treat nearly every one repaired to the vestry of the church, below where there was a band given, and after spending half an hour in the vestry, the company and conviviality, each one retired to his home feeling that it was well that he was present, as there was a perfect feast of reason and soul.

C. H. M.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 21, 1882.

Dear Editor:

The biennial election for Congressman and a Legislator approaches also for the Superior Court Judges in the State. It becomes the people to reason together, and it mistakes have been made in the past, to use the present opportunity for correction.

Party rule and party discipline has been too fierce and intolerant heretofore, and all the people of all the parties are now disposed to revolt against dictation from those who have an eye single to the success of party regardless of the welfare or protection of the interests and rights of the people.

Popular rights are going to be more carefully guarded. In the approaching election we have on the one side the old Bourbon Restrictive Democratic party, and on the other the Republican and Liberals combined in a coalition movement.

The old Bourbons have fought every idea of popular government, and above the people and responsible to no body. The *Liberal* citizens, magistrates who love taxes and in time, elect the county commissioners, who spend the money collected, and this is the bony of men who interfere and handle the public funds, are two degrees removed from the people, in other words. The Bourbon rule in this state is based on the idea that the people cannot be trusted.

White men of the Cape Fear District, do not be intimidated by the threats of certain Bourbons; they cannot do without your labor, and if one man discharges an employee for exercising his right, another man will employ him. I will say to their credit, that it is only a few that want to go so far, and they generally are dissatisfied played out Bourbons hanging on with a dead grip; drowning men catch at straws. The Bourbons see defeat, breaking down and staring them in the face.

There is today in North Carolina thousands of men who have heretofore acted and voted with the Democratic party, who will vote with the Liberal in the coming election; many of them are men who are not politicians, but they have the nerve and determination to vote as they choose; "the winds are full of them."

White men of the Cape Fear District, do not be intimidated by the threats of certain Bourbons; they cannot do without your labor, and if one man discharges an employee for exercising his right, another man will employ him. I will say to their credit, that it is only a few that want to go so far, and they generally are dissatisfied played out Bourbons hanging on with a dead grip; drowning men catch at straws. The Bourbons see defeat, breaking down and staring them in the face.

There is today in North Carolina thousands of men who have heretofore acted and voted with the Democratic party, who will vote with the Liberal in the coming election; many of them are men who are not politicians, but they have the nerve and determination to vote as they choose; "the winds are full of them."

White men of the Cape Fear District, do not be intimidated by the threats of certain Bourbons; they cannot do without your labor, and if one man discharges an employee for exercising his right, another man will employ him. I will say to their credit, that it is only a few that want to go so far, and they generally are dissatisfied played out Bourbons hanging on with a dead grip; drowning men catch at straws. The Bourbons see defeat, breaking down and staring them in the face.

White men of the Cape Fear District, do not be intimidated by the threats of certain Bourbons; they cannot do without your labor, and if one man discharges an employee for exercising his right, another man will employ him. I will say to their credit, that it is only a few that want to go so far, and they generally are dissatisfied played out Bourbons hanging on with a dead grip; drowning men catch at straws. The Bourbons see defeat, breaking down and staring them in the face.

White men of the Cape Fear District, do not be intimidated by the threats of certain Bourbons; they cannot do without your labor, and if one man discharges an employee for exercising his right, another man will employ him. I will say to their credit, that it is only a few that want to go so far, and they generally are dissatisfied played out Bourbons hanging on with a dead grip; drowning men catch at straws. The Bourbons see defeat, breaking down and staring them in the face.

White men of the Cape Fear District, do not be intimidated by the threats of certain Bourbons; they cannot do without your labor, and if one man discharges an employee for exercising his right, another man will employ him. I will say to their credit, that it is only a few that want to go so far, and they generally are dissatisfied played out Bourbons hanging on with a dead grip; drowning men catch at straws. The Bourbons see defeat, breaking down and staring them in the face.

FARMERS, BUTCHERS AND TAX PAYERS, LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU VOTE.

Look at the difference between the Democratic Legislature and the Democratic Board of Aldermen. For instance when the prohibition bill was brought before the Legislature, our Democratic friends respected the feelings of the community at large enough to submit the bill to a vote of the people when they could have passed it over our heads as easy as not. But of course they had a motive for voting as they did. But O' butchers, farmers and tax payers, when the question of building a new market house was first discussed, did our sympathetic Democratic Board of Aldermen of 1873-'80 have the same parental feeling for me all and put that question to the vote of the people?

Your question will be, "What is the result?"

Before closing I wish to mention a very interesting and pleasant reception tendered on Wednesday night 16th inst., by the citizens of this place to the Rev. J. C. Price in honor of his return from abroad after an eleven months absence. It was the first reception given him in any city in his native state since he returned.

The reception took place in St. Matthew's M. E. church (united), which was tastefully decorated and just over the pulpit were the words, "Welcome, J. C. Price."

Before closing I wish to mention a very interesting and pleasant reception tendered on Wednesday night 16th inst., by the citizens of this place to the Rev. J. C. Price in honor of his return from abroad after an eleven months absence. It was the first reception given him in any city in his native state since he returned.

The reception took place in St. Matthew's M. E. church (united), which was tastefully decorated and just over the pulpit were the words, "Welcome, J. C. Price."

Before closing I wish to mention a very interesting and pleasant reception tendered on Wednesday night 16th inst., by the citizens of this place to the Rev. J. C. Price in honor of his return from abroad after an eleven months absence. It was the first reception given him in any city in his native state since he returned.

The reception took place in St. Matthew's M. E. church (united), which was tastefully decorated and just over the pulpit were the words, "Welcome, J. C. Price."

Before closing I wish to mention a very interesting and pleasant reception tendered on Wednesday night 16th inst., by the citizens of this place to the Rev. J. C. Price in honor of his return from abroad after an eleven months absence. It was the first reception given him in any city in his native state since he returned.

The reception took place in St. Matthew's M. E. church (united), which was tastefully decorated and just over the pulpit were the words, "Welcome, J. C. Price."

Before closing I wish to mention a very interesting and pleasant reception tendered on Wednesday night 16th inst., by the citizens of this place to the Rev. J. C. Price in honor of his return from abroad after an eleven months absence. It was the first reception given him in any city in his native state since he returned.

The reception took place in St. Matthew's M. E. church (united), which was tastefully decorated and just over the pulpit were the words, "Welcome, J. C. Price."

Before closing I wish to mention a very interesting and pleasant reception tendered on

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1882.

LOCAL DIVISIONS.

In several counties in the state, especially where there is a Republican majority, we notice that there are local divisions that are calculated to injure the state ticket, and jeopardize Republican success. These divisions are kept alive by Bourbon intrigue. It is their only hope of success; and we have no doubt that orders from the bosses have been sent out to Bourbon leaders in the localities to tan and keep alive, if possible, all local dissensions that exist in our ranks. Without them are undone.

But these differences amongst Republicans must be adjusted, and all divisions must be healed. No true Republican will permit the petty and insignificant rivalries of individuals in any community to stand in the way of Republican success in the approaching election. He cannot be a true Republican and permit it. The coming contest is the crisis of our fate. If we are defeated in November next, the incubus of Bourbon rule will be fastened upon the people for a generation to come. A lack of harmony and unity of purpose in even one county may result in disaster to the Republican cause. The contest which resulted in fastening the present iniquitous system of county government upon the people of the state, and which has given the Bourbon bosses their past ten years of tyrannical rule, was decided by the theft of Robeson county. And, so too, in the approaching election, the weal or woe of the Republican party for a decade may be decided by the healing of divisions, or the dissensions of leaders in any one.

In this contest, if we succeed, the individual must be a secondary consideration. The local leader who permits his friends to continue division, or he who bolts the ticket, or winks at or by such acts as is unworthy the confidence and support of his zealous friends would give him, and shows conclusively that he has more regard for the promotion of his selfish ends than the good of the party or the success of our common cause. Such men should be promptly rebuked and ignored, and if need be, driven without our lines, for an open and outspoken foe is less to be feared than a secret and dissembling enemy.

We hope our friends all over the state will see to it that one of these divisions is hushed and divisions healed. Without this is done, and harmony and unity prevail, our success is in hazard, and a complete victory, over the Bourbon masses in November next is seriously placed in jeopardy.—Raleigh Times.

Bourbon Methods.

For weeks the Bourbon press of the state has been with long moral lectures on political assessments, and without exception the Bourbon journals have condemned the practice. Voluntary contributions were asked by the Republi-

GOOD BYE TO THE HOME-STEAD.

When the homestead was decided by the Supreme Court to be constitutional and valid, Judge Pearson and Judge Redman dissented. The enemies of the benevolent act are exulting over the fact that the present court will, at its next session overturn the former decision made as they say by three Republican Judges for party purposes. It is said all three of the present Judges believe the act unconstitutional when applied to old debts, and they expressed themselves at the time as lawyers.

Nearly all the homesteads claimed and laid off were upon and on account of old debts, so it will make a clean sweep if the Democratic Judges overturn the Republican Judges on the homestead.

Thousands of mothers and children are interested in having the homestead secured as it is against judgments and executions for tort as well as for debt. The purpose of the Legislature and Convention also was to save the home-stead from all executions. Republican Judges have ruled and solemnly decided that the homestead is good against every debt, every judgment and execution, except for taxes. Will Democratic Judges overrule this decision? We were too young to know and how we got into the war, but older heads say the people were in greater about secession and left it all with party leaders. The people should no longer be indifferent, but look to their homesteads, and elect a majority of Liberals and Republicans to the Legislature who alone can and will save the homesteads of the people.—Ex.

Free Trade in North Carolina.

Have the farmers in North Carolina ever thought of the fact, that while the Democratic party, orators and journals, are prating at the top of their voice for free trade—open ports to all manufactured goods, this very same Democratic party have imposed an enormous tax on chemical fertilizers manufactured in States of the Union, and brought into the State—that deprives us of our right to compete with the world? Col. Green knew of such an outrage he should name the man and have him prosecuted. It is a capital offence, punishable with death, and the courts are open for the prosecution of such criminals. The people of North Carolina, though law-abiding and opposed to mob law, would not quietly submit for the perpetrator of such an offence to go at large unwhipped of justice. Col. Canada denounces the report as it deserved, and said if such a thing were true, he would be one of a hundred men to lynch the wretch.—Raleigh Times.

"Hold Robeson by all means and save the State."—Cox.

Robeson was held and the people lost their right to elect county officers. Gen. Cox favors the present system of county government.—Raleigh Times.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. N. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Atlantic R. R. Company.

AT WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1:00 P. M. the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)

No. 42 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington.....10.10 P. M.

Arrive at Florence.....2.57 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia.....6.40 A. M.

Leave Columbia.....10.00 P. M.

Leave Florence.....1.55 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington.....6.30 A. M.

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No. 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No. 42 East.

The Bourbon candidate for Congress-at-Large has shown by his public acts and speeches,

1. That he is opposed to the election of county commissioners, justices of the peace and school committees by the people.

2. That he is in favor of the Legislature having the right to elect these officers.

3. That he is in favor of the present system of county government.

4. That he is afraid to trust the people.

5. That he favors appropriations for the University in preference to the common schools.

6. That he is in favor of the rich ruling the poor, the land owner the laborer, as provided in the Landlord and Tenant Act of 1874-75.

7. That he is in favor of convict labor being brought in competition with honest labor.

8. That he favors election frauds which give power to his party.

9. That he is in favor of taxing the people of North Carolina two and a half millions of dollars to pension and keep in office the Major and Colonels of the late Confederate army.

10. That he is opposed to county commissioners being compelled to give every man an equal chance when jurors are drawn for the superior Courts.

All of these assertions are proved by the records, to which we have before referred and if either is denied we are ready to reproduce the proof.

The Bourbon Democracy are in full accord with their candidate. Will the people endorse him?—Raleigh Times.

Democratic Party Disbanded.

In Richmond county the Bourbon Democracy seems to have disbanded and gone back on the "Bourne's organization." At the county convention held in Rockingham, Z. F. Long, the leading Republican in the county, by an almost unanimous vote, only two votes in the negative, was nominated for sheriff. D. Scott, Esq., a Liberal, was nominated for Sheriff. George Clark, James A. McDonald, and another Liberal and member of Z. F. Long, was nominated for Register of Deeds. Long declined.

Who will care for Jarvis now?—Raleigh Times.

Judge Bennett voted for the tyrannical Landlord and Tenant Act of 1876. It made laborers, tenants and croppers slaves to the landlords. We even have class legislation than the Prohibition act. Can you vote for a man who endorses such measures?—Raleigh Times.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

The protection of American labor and American manufacturers I heartily repudiate and despise.—W. J. Green in his speech of Lillington, August 2nd.

